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# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

NUMBER 28.

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## Official Directory.

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J. C. GARNY, Judge Twenty-First Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY COURTS:

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

### OFFICERS:

W. T. GAY, Representative.  
ANDREW J. CARTY, Presiding Judge county court.  
CHARLES HART, county Judge, Southern District.  
A. L. MOYER, county Judge, Western District.  
W. R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney.  
W. H. FISHER, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, county clerk.  
ARTHUR HUFF, circuit clerk.  
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.  
F. W. WHITWORTH, Treasurer.  
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.  
G. G. HENDERSON, Assessor.  
G. W. FARRAR, SR., Coroner.  
J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

### CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. R. EDGAR.  
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Attorney, Arthur Huff.  
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.  
Collector, W. H. Fisher.  
City Councilman—J. J. Giovannoni, J. N. Bishop, M. Clark, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendall.  
Street Committee—Jas. Baldwin, M. Clark, L. J. Giovannoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D. Marks and H. Kendall.  
Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks and H. Kendall.

### CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. J. WERNERT, Pastor. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Enw. KOETH, Pastor. Residence: Graniteville. Services Saturday night and Sunday morning of the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L. F. ASPLEY, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Ladies' Alt. Society, Thursday, 2 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting, Friday, 2 P. M. Juvenile Missionary Society at Parkview, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Choir Practice at Church, Friday, 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob, H. T. MONTGOMERY, D. D., Pastor. Residence Ironton. Preaching on every Sunday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. W. P. S. C. C., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, Ironton. Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. OTTO PRAFFER, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4 P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8 P. M.

### SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall.  
R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C.  
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. CHAS. ANNOLDY, N. J. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.

G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.  
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows Hall on alternate Wednesday evenings. WM. T. GAY, D. H. A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 P. M.

WM. MABEE, P. C.  
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. C. DENNETT, Camp Commander.  
C. R. PECK, First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 233, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.  
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

BELLEVUE.  
MOSATO LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. LEE, Secretary.

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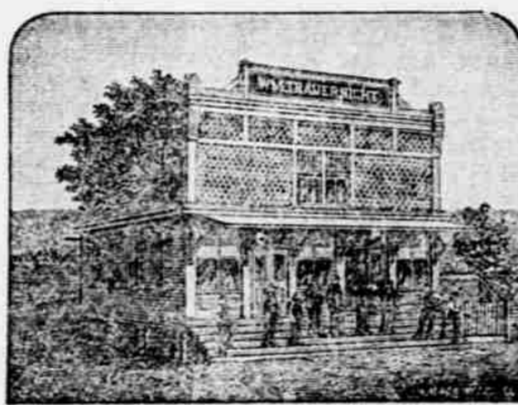
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### The Ledger of Heaven.

BY MRS. L. D. AVERY STUTTLE.

O, the wonderful ledger the angels keep!  
And the watchful eyelids that never sleep,  
And the tireless penmen that watch and weep  
Over the words they write!  
How oft are the hearts of the angels pained,  
And how oft are the pages soiled and stained!  
How much is lost and how is little gained  
In struggling for the right!

'Tis thus I mused in the twilight gray,  
In the deepening gloom at the close of day,  
Ere I rev'rently knelt by my couch to pray,  
And laid me down to rest.  
And I dreamed that a glorious angel fair  
Had borne me away through the boundless air,  
To the pearly gates of that city where  
Dwelt the good and blest.

O, the peace I felt, as my mortal tongue  
Joined in the songs that the seraphs sung,  
As back were the massive portals flung  
At the touch of the angel's hand!  
We stood on the banks of the river wide,  
Which flows from the throne in a crystal tide,  
And I safely followed my shining guide  
Over that blissful land.

Still on through the ambient air we sped,  
Till she laid her hand on my trembling head;  
"Behold the ledger of heaven," she said—  
And quick on my wondrous view  
There seemed to be a flash like a ray of light,  
The mystic pen of an angel bright,  
As he wrote in the ledger pure and white  
The record of life so true!

And every deed of my life was there—  
The careless word and the honest prayer—  
And some of the pages were white and fair,  
And others were soiled with sin.  
And the thoughts of my heart that were long  
Concealed  
Were written down and all revealed  
And, O, how I wished that the book were  
sealed,  
And the record were hid within!

And my check was crimson, as, one by one,  
I read the record of deeds I'd done,  
And of victories lost that I might have won,  
In the hour of mortal strife,  
And of gentle words that I might have said;  
But, ah! there were hasty words instead;  
And now were the golden moments fled,  
And mine was a misspent life!

"O, had I but known!" in my grief I cried,  
And weeping turned to the angel's side,  
"I bring the hope," said the angel guide;  
"Thy Saviour has prayed for thee,  
And thou shalt return to the earth again,  
And dwell once more 'mong the sons of men.  
But, O, remember the angel's pen!  
Ah! what shall thy record be?"

With tears of joy at length I woke,  
And rose from my couch, for the morn had  
broke  
"The Lord be praised!" were the words I  
spoke,  
"For the beautiful lesson given!  
I will guard my lips with a jealous care,  
I will keep my heart from the tempter's snare,  
Lest sin be found on the pages fair  
Of the record book of heaven."

My soul, how oft have the angels wept  
Over the shameful record kept,  
While the daughters of Zion have idly slept,  
Nor dreamed of their fearful doom,  
O, haste, for the moments are passing fast,  
Ere the summer is ended, the harvest past,  
And the ledger of heaven is read at last,  
And the King of kings shall come!

### Some Historical Dates of Present Interest to Patriotic Americans.

On Jan. 14, 1812, an increase of the United States army was authorized by the Congress. On April 10, 1812, the President was authorized by the Congress to call for 100,000 American volunteers. On June 1, 1812, the President, James Madison, sent to the Congress his war message, and on June 19 war was declared by the United States against Great Britain.

On July 12, 1812, Canada was invaded by an American army, and on Aug. 13 the United States frigate Essex captured the Alert near Newfoundland. Six days later the American frigate Constitution captured the British frigate Guerriere, and on Oct. 4, 1812, there was a land battle at Ogdensburg, where the Americans, under Gen. Brown, repulsed the British.

On June 13, 1813, the British invaders of American territory were repulsed at Hampton, Va., and on July 11, on the north border, the British were repulsed in the battle of Black Rock, N. Y. On Sept. 10, 1813, the notable battle of Lake Erie between the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States took place, the American squadron consisting of nine vessels with fifty-four guns and the British squadron of six vessels with sixty-three guns. Commodore Perry commanded the American naval forces and they won a substantial victory, the entire British fleet being captured.

On Sept. 11, 1814, there was another important and decisive naval battle on Lake Champlain. Capt. Macdonough, with fourteen American vessels, having eighty-six guns, engaged the British fleet of seventeen vessels, with ninety-five guns, in a battle of nearly three hours' duration, during which all the British ships were either sunk or captured, and 900 English prisoners were taken by the Americans.

On the 8th of January, 1815, the do-sultory fighting which had been going on in the Southwest between the American and the British forces, culminated in the memorable battle of New Orleans, a triumph so decisive for American arms that the anniversary, Jan. 8, has been perpetuated by patriotic Americans in celebration ever since. The English army, commanded by Gen. Packenham, consisted of 12,000 soldiers, and the American army, under command of Gen. Andrew Jackson, amounted to 6,000. In the month of November preceding the British force had landed below New Orleans for the purpose of attacking that city, and a battle on New Year's Day, 1815, having been indecisive, one week later Gen. Packenham's army renewed the attack and the British were routed, losing 2,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners taken. On Jan. 27, the defeated British troops re-embarked for home at the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the same day the Treaty of Ghent between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the latter. On Feb. 17, it was ratified by the United States, and that was the formal close of hostility between the two countries.

By the official census of 1811, taken in the year preceding the beginning of hostilities with the United States, the population of England was 10,200,000; of Scotland 1,800,000, and of Ireland 6,000,000, a total of 18,000,000. The census of the United States taken in 1810 showed the total population of this country to be, States and Territories, 7,239,000.

The last official census of Great Britain, taken in 1891, showed the population to have been 37,888,000, and the census of the United States, taken the year previous, showed the population of this country to be 62,622,000; and all the Americans weren't counted, either.—N. Y. Sun.

### Tardy Justice.

A man indicted for murder in the first degree escaped from the Louisville jail the other day after having been confined there seven years awaiting trial. From this it will be observed that St. Louis is not the only city in the United States where murderers are in danger of dying from old age before they are forced to trial. Justice is sleepy in Kentucky and mob law is becoming popular. Trifling with justice makes mobs respectable.

The other day Judge John A. Hockaday of Fulton delivered a long address to a Callaway county grand jury in which he denounced mob law in the most scathing terms. He had in mind the recent lynching of Emmett Divers in that county, and the day when he was holding court and could look from his seat while presiding over the court and see the lifeless body of the negro swinging from an electric light pole some fifty yards from the court room. The sight was enough to arouse the ire of so sensitive and high-minded a judicial officer as Judge Hockaday; but, after all, what good did his talk do? The same men, under a like provocation, would repeat the lynching in all its disgusting details. No doubt these very men have a high regard for Judge Hockaday and his judicial rulings. It was not for the purpose of insulting Judge Hockaday that they hung the negro's dead body near the court house, after having first hanged him from a railroad bridge, but to serve public warning that when revolting crimes have been committed and the guilty party caught the people of Callaway county will not wait upon the tortuous process of law.

There is not a more able or honorable circuit judge in the state of Missouri than John A. Hockaday, and yet he knows from experience that it is utterly impossible to force any murderer to trial within a reasonable time if he is able and disposed to fight justice. He realizes as well as any man in the state that there is no such thing in Missouri as speedy justice where any defense is attempted, and he also understands that as a judge his hands are practically tied by criminal laws that are too often manipulated to defeat justice. Look at the St. Louis jail. There are forty untried murderers confined in that institution and some of them have been there for years.

Judicial officers, preachers, politicians and newspaper editors may hurl their anathemas against mobs as often as occasion demands, but just as long as justice is fettered by laws that may be utilized as an indirect defense of crime lynchings will grow in popular favor. Twenty years ago a lynching anywhere in the country horrified the public, while now such events are regarded as a natural consequence of certain crimes. Familiarity with mobs undoubtedly breed contempt for law and law officers, and is a very dangerous sentiment to encourage.

But it is among the people and growing uncomfortable fast. The people are losing their respect for the criminal laws, not only in Missouri but all over the country.

Law-makers must either afford some adequate remedy very soon or see the administration of criminal laws in the worst class of cases taken from the courts and summarily administered by mobs. There is no use to legislate against mobs, because the men who usually compose mobs are not afraid of punishment. What is needed is a revision of the criminal laws so as to give the trial courts power to force criminals to go to trial and put an end to the costly and tortuous delays which every criminal can now obtain by merely asking for the same.—J. C. Tribune.

### The Insurgents' Policy.

The fact becomes clearer every day that Spain is building castles in Spain when she expresses the hope of conquering the Cuban rebels and restoring peace to that distracted island.

The only hope that the Spaniards could possibly have of putting down the revolution, would rest in her ability to corner the rebels and force them to a decisive battle. Clearly, as long as the Cubans can go up and down the land, ravaging and laying waste the enemy's source of supplies, and collecting all sorts of supplies for themselves, their ability to continue the conflict for an indefinite period, must be conceded.

And that is precisely what they are doing, and have been doing from the beginning. Gomez, the Cuban general-in-chief, has displayed a high order of military skill, going and coming as he pleased, and not one of the Cuban generals has fallen so far behind him in ability, as not to be able to evade, out-flank, out-foot, and out-travel the Spaniards, from the firing of the first gun last February, to the present time.

It might also be added that not one of them but has demonstrated his ability to outfight the Spaniards upon every occasion, and in two memorable engagements the Spaniard forces were so completely used up that Campos owed his escape solely and alone to the fidelity of his body servant.

But it is evident from recent events that the policy of the Cubans is not to risk a decisive engagement, and a very wise course it is, too, for they would not only have numbers against them at the odds of over two to one, but with their feet on their native heath they can afford to wait, while disease and discouragement are decimating the Spanish forces.

The policy of inactivity is better for the Cubans in every respect, while Spain must soon restore peace and the conditions of civilization to Cuba, or else some other nation will step in and do it for her.

Spain has, according to all accounts, 120,000 troops in Cuba, and the strain on her treasury must tell before long, while the Cubans are at a comparatively small expense, and they find themselves able whenever they choose to replenish their stores from the depots of the Spaniards.

How Gomez with 12,000 men could march right through 80,000 Spaniards on that narrow, little island, and after destroying their base of supplies, march back again, without being brought to bay or compelled to fight, except a few skirmishes, is one of those things that no average American will ever understand, but the dispatches from Madrid seem to admit the fact that he did, and his feat of strategy, executed in the face of one of the most famous generals in Europe, must rank as one of the most splendid achievements in the annals of modern warfare.

With such a general, and such a wise policy of masterly inactivity, it is perfectly apparent that Spain is attempting a hopeless task and must soon confess it.

The Times salutes the Republic of Cuba and trusts that its example will soon be followed by the whole world.—K. C. Times.

### They Never Learn.

The Republicans in the lower house of congress have passed a bill to increase the tariff 15 per cent., with a special clause affecting wool and lumber. They think the common people are buying their woolen goods too cheap, and, also, that they are not paying enough for lumber. Incidentally, they want to do a good turn for the trusts. The senate will not, of course, pass the bill, and if it did, President Cleveland would veto it.

For some reason the Republicans cannot be made to understand that the people are opposed to increased taxation during a time of peace. Woolen goods are much cheaper now than they ever were before, and the change

has proved a blessing to the people. But about the first thing the Republicans have done is to try to make the people pay more for the necessities of life. Our own good Dr. Hubbard, who spent months shedding crocodile tears over the ills the people of this district have suffered, makes haste to cast about his first vote to increase the cost of living in his district. Hon. R. P. Bland never cast such a vote in his life.

The question of increasing the government's revenue can be solved very soon. Tax the luxuries of life; tax beer and whiskey, and even tobacco, if necessary; tax silks and satins and diamonds, but never tax the absolute necessities of life as long as luxuries can be made to bear the burden.

Economy is the first duty to be observed. This is something the Republicans know nothing about, and they don't want to learn. Had they practiced economy under Mr. Harrison's administration it would not now be necessary for the government to be casting about for means of raising more revenue.—J. C. Tribune.

DR. HENRY J. GARRIGUES publishes in the January Forum an interesting and judicious article on "Woman and the Bicycle." He regards the wheel as one of the important inventions of the nineteenth century. "From a medical standpoint, bicycling is valuable both as a prophylactic and as a curative agent. It is safer than horse-back riding and less expensive. It has the advantage over athletic games that it can be indulged in for a longer time without causing fatigue, or becoming tedious. In women it may overcome the impulsiveness and whimsicalities which render so many of them unhappy. It is a potent remedy for anemia and cures nervous prostration." Upon the question of costume for lady bicyclists Dr. Garrigues is explicit and logical:

"The long skirt is objectionable in every respect. It impedes the free movement of the legs, pumps up air against the abdomen, and is in great danger of being caught by projecting parts of their own machines and those of other riders. To avoid these inconveniences many women have shortened their skirts, and some have done away with them altogether, wearing so-called bloomers, a wide bifurcated garment extending from the waist to the knee. This garment, combined with waist and leggings, forms a neat, practical dress for a woman rider. True it is at present ridiculous and even condemned by some as immodest. However, before men say anything against the indecency of bloomers, they had better reform their own trousers, which are not much more decent than bloomers; and since a bathing costume, allowing the lower limbs from the knees to the tips of the toes to be exposed in tight-fitting stockings, is admitted by every one as a proper costume for a woman to appear in on the beach frequented by hundreds of lookers-on of both sexes, it is hard to understand what objection there is in the name of modesty against a piece of wearing apparel that, by its wide proportions, entirely hides the outline of the body."

In riding the bicycle the upright posture is commended as the most graceful and safe, as well as the best from a hygienic and medical standpoint. Beginners, old men, children, and women especially, should use it, though many women seem to prefer the stooping posture, which is always adopted by scorchers.

### Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the Spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the material poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at Crisp's Drug Store.

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